



Treaty Series No. 25 (1934)

Exchange of Notes

between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom
and the Government of India
and
the Government of Afghanistan
in regard to the

Boundary between India and Afghanistan

in the neighbourhood of Arnawai and Dokaliin

[With a Map]

Kabul, February 3, 1934

*Presented by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
to Parliament by Command of His Majesty*

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(Translation.)

Sardar Faruk Muhammad Khan to Sir R. Maconachie.



*Ministry for Foreign Affairs,
Kabul, dated Dalr 14, 1312
(February 3, 1934).*

M. le Ministre

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 3rd February, 1934, in which you informed me that the agreement arrived at between Aliqadr Sadaqatmaab Habibullah Khan Tarzi, and Captain W. R. Hay, the representative of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of India, by the signature of a map which shows the location of the frontier of Afghanistan and India in the neighbourhood of Arnawai and Dokalim, and was signed on the 11th July, 1932, has been approved by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and the Government of India, and that accordingly the boundary line as demarcated by the said representatives and as shown in the facsimile copy of the original signed map and the accompanying descriptions of the boundary pillars annexed to your Excellency's note, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland and the Government of India.

2. In paragraph 2 it was stated that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India also approve and confirm the subsidiary proposals which are set out in Captain W. R. Hay's letter of the 10th July, 1932, addressed to Aliqadr Sadaqatmaab Habibullah Khan Tarzi, which proposals are as follows :—

- (a) That the people of Dokalim shall be allowed to take water required for the irrigation of their lands in Dokalim from the Arnawai Khwar above the boundary fixed.
- (b) That the people of Arnawai shall be allowed to float wood required for local use down the portion of the Arnawai stream which forms the international boundary.

3. In regard to (a) above, it will of course be understood that no new water-channel shall be constructed above the boundary fixed unless the consent of the local British authorities has first been obtained.

4. In accordance with the instructions received from my Government I have the honour to state in reply to your note quoted above that the Royal Government of Afghanistan under the rule of His Majesty Muhammad Zahir Shah confirm the boundary line, as demarcated by the said representatives and as shown in the facsimile copy of the original signed map and the accompanying description of the boundary pillars hereunto annexed, and also accept the

subsidiary proposals set forth above. The Government of His Majesty Muhammad Zahir Shah accordingly agree that the present note and your Excellency's note shall be regarded as constituting, with effect from to-day's date, a definitive agreement between the Royal Afghan Government on the one hand, and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India, on the other. In conclusion I renew my profound respects.



FAIZ MUHAMMAD,

Minister for Foreign Affairs.

EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF AFGHANISTAN IN REGARD TO THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF ARNAWAI AND DOKALIM (WITH A MAP).

Kabul, February 3, 1934.

Sir R. Maconachie to Sardar Faiz Muhammad Khan.

British Legation,

Kabul, February 3, 1934.

Your Excellency,

I HAVE the honour, under instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to inform you that the agreement arrived at between Captain W. R. Hay, the representative of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of India, and Aliqadr Sadaqatmaab Habibullah Khan Tarzi, the representative of the Government of His late Majesty King Muhammad Nadir Shah, by the signature on the 11th July, 1932, of a map showing the location of the Indo-Afghan frontier in the neighbourhood of Arnawai and Dokalim has been approved by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of India. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India accordingly confirm the boundary line demarcated by the said representatives as shown in the facsimile copy of the original signed map and the accompanying description of the boundary pillars hereunto annexed.

2. Further, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India approve and confirm the subsidiary proposals which are set out in Captain W. R. Hay's letter of the 10th July, 1932, addressed to Aliqadr Sadaqatmaab Habibullah Khan Tarzi in the following terms:—

- (a) That the people of Dokalim shall be allowed to take water required for the irrigation of their lands in Dokalim from the Arnawai Khwar above the boundary fixed; and
- (b) That the people of Arnawai may be allowed to float wood required for local use down that portion of the Arnawai Khwar which forms the international boundary.

3. In regard, however, to the decision mentioned in paragraph 2 (a) above, it will, of course, be understood that without

the consent of the local British authorities no new water channel shall be constructed above the boundary fixed.

4. If the boundary line as shown in the annexes to the present note and the above-mentioned subsidiary proposals are acceptable to the Government of His Majesty King Muhammad Zahir Shah, I suggest that the present note and your Excellency's reply in similar terms be regarded as constituting, as from to-day's date, a definitive agreement on this matter between the Royal Afghan Government on the one hand and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India on the other.

I have, &c.

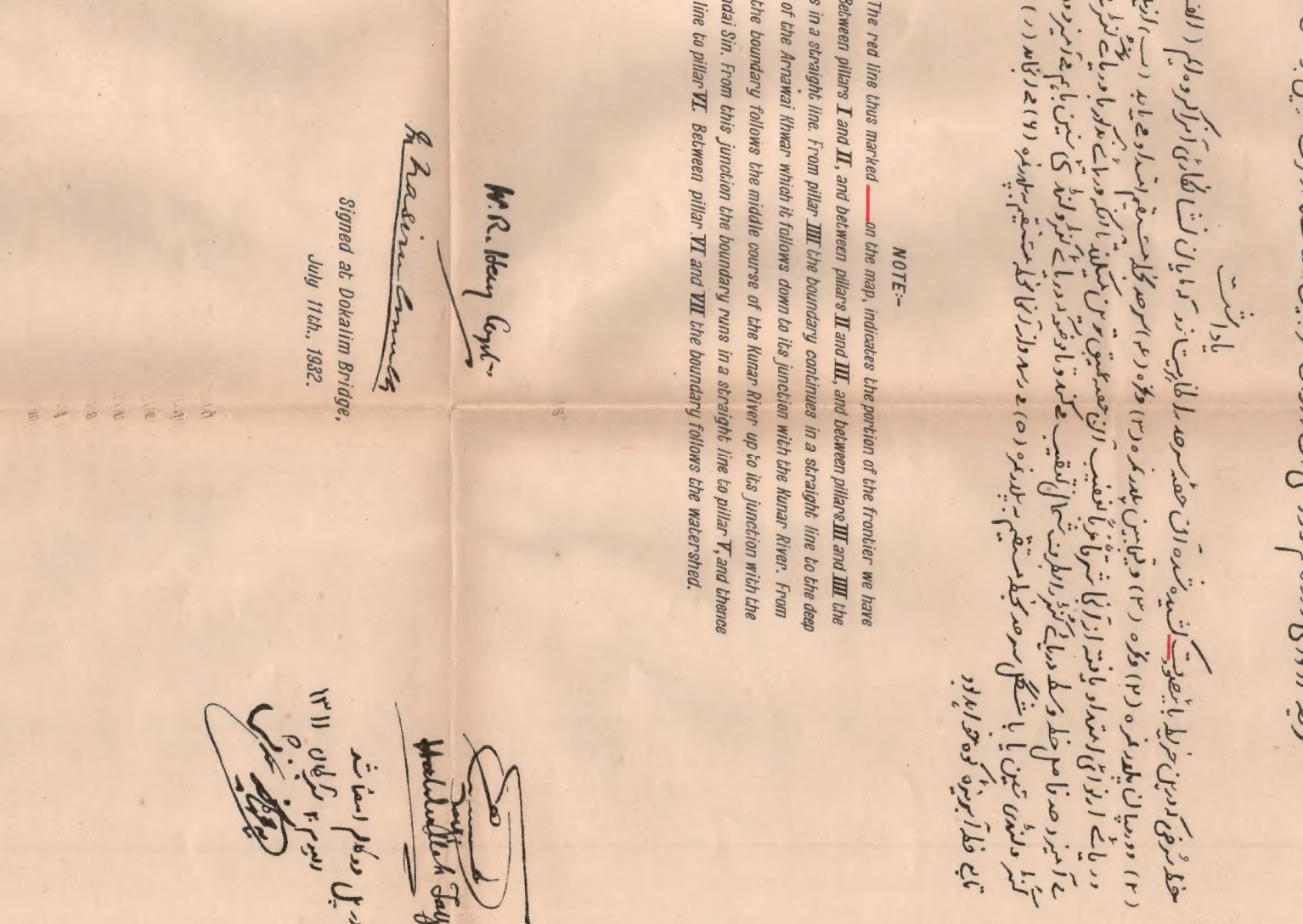
R. R. MACONACHIE.

مستند و مستند

رسالة بابر خان (1) وخره

خط سرفی در بین خردیله یا بھجوت نشدہ اتی تھہ سرحد را لھا پیتہ زو کہ دایان نشا لھا دئی آسرا کرو الم (الف) دوریا پلدا یا بھجوت نہرہ (۱) و مکرہ
 ۱۵۶
 (۲) دوریا پلدا نہرہ (۲) و مکرہ (۳) و قیامین پلدا نہرہ (۳) و مکرہ (۴) سرحد محلہ مستقیم آسرا دئی یابہ (ب) انڈیا نہرہ (۵) سرحد بہ مستقیم بلاتیس تہیں تھہ
 وریاے از داری امتداد یافتہ از آری شرا و ناغیب اتی تھہ کمیتی توش سکلاہ انکر وریاے دلہا کہ دریاے لہرے لہرے (ج) انوعصرہ کہ دریاے لہرے لہرے لہرے لہرے
 ع امیز و حد نام صرط و ملہ دریاے کہ لہرہ لہرہ شمال تقصیب کہندہ تا دوشوہ دریاے کہ لہرہ لہرہ کی تہیں با ہم جہ امیز و حد نام چکندہ (د) انھام اقصای اریں و دوریاے پنی
 کہ لہرہ و لندہ تہیں یا باشکل سرحد محلہ مستقیم بہ پلدا نہرہ (۵) ع درہ و لہرہ آری انھہ مستقیم بہ پلدا نہرہ (۶) ع انھہ (۷) قلابہ پلدا نہرہ (۸) سرحد

The red line thus marked — on the map, indicates the portion of the frontier we have demarcated. Between pillars **I** and **II**, and between pillars **II** and **III**, and between pillars **III** and **III** the boundary runs in a straight line. From pillar **III** the boundary continues in a straight line to the deep water channel of the Arrawai River, which it follows down to its junction with the Kunar River. From this junction the boundary follows the middle course of the Kunar River up to its junction with the Bastog or Landai Sin. From this junction the boundary runs in a straight line to pillar **V**, and thence in a straight line to pillar **VI**. Between pillar **VI** and **VII** the boundary follows the watershed.



د. ی. د. کلام امضا شد
۱۳۱۱
ایستاد مکتب
مکتب

S. D. O. No. 7506, 4. 34.

PILLARS ERECTED ON THE INDO-AFGHAN BOUNDARY
IN THE VICINITY OF ARNAWAI IN JULY, 1932.

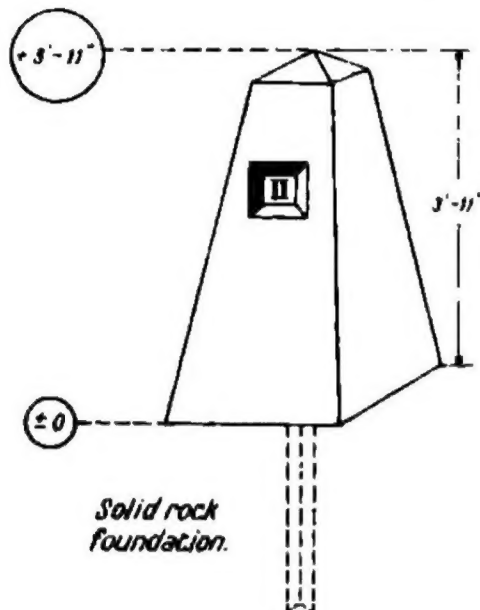


NUMBER	TYPE		MARKS OF RECOGNITION
No. I PILLAR	TYPE A	①	Inscribed on rock-base alongside.
No. II PILLAR	TYPE A	②	" " " "
No. III PILLAR	TYPE A	③	" " " "
No. IV PILLAR	TYPE A	④	" " " "
No. V PILLAR	TYPE B	⑤	Inscribed on large rock 70' distant on a True Bearing of 108°-15. (The arrow points to the pillar.)
No. VI PILLAR	TYPE B	}	No suitable rock available within 100' of either pillar. The pillar foundation is a sufficiently permanent mark.
No. VII PILLAR	TYPE C		

**PILLARS ERECTED ON THE INDO-AFGHAN BOUNDARY
IN THE VICINITY OF ARNAWAI IN JULY, 1932.**

BOUNDARY PILLARS, TYPES

1. TYPE A



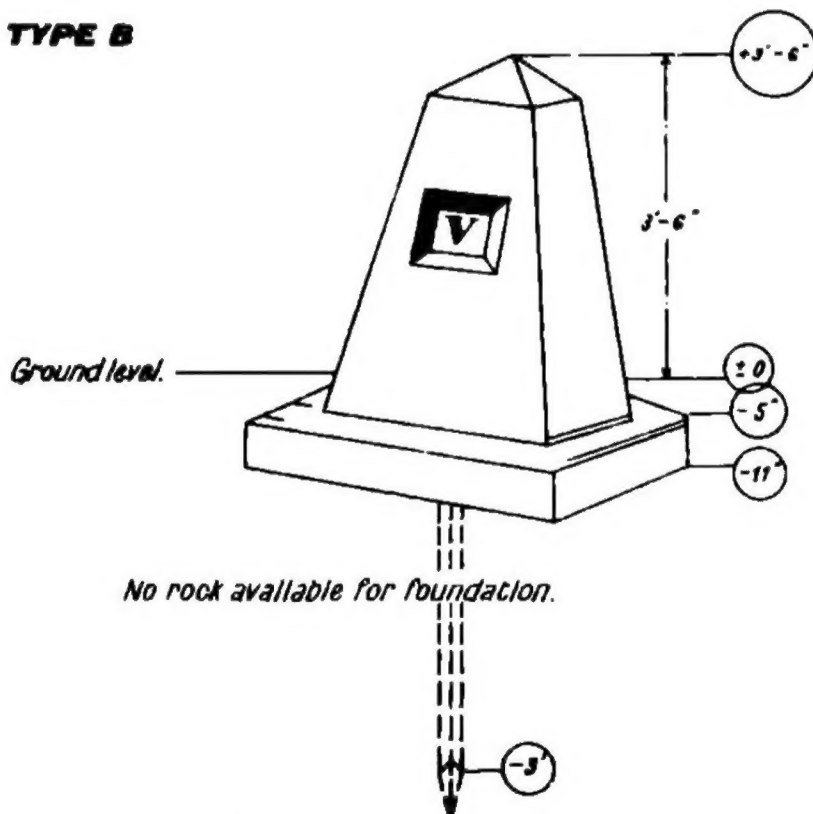
CONSTRUCTION:-

Reinforced cement concrete with central core of $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$ angle iron, grouted at the base into a 1' deep jumper hole in solid rock, dimensions 1'-6" square at the base, and 1' square at the top.

Foundations on solid rock.

The pillar number inscribed on a 6" x 4" sunk panel as shown in the diagram.

2. TYPE B



CONSTRUCTION:-

Reinforced cement concrete with central core of $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$ angle iron driven 3' into the ground 1'-6" square at the base, and 1' square at the top.

Foundations 6" x 2'-4" square cement concrete.

Numbering as for type A.

3. TYPE C

Exactly similar to Type B, but with the central angle iron core grouted at the base into a 2'-6" deep jumper hole in slightly fissured rock.



قند خاجیه

آقای وزیر مختار .

اول : احتراماً وصول مکتوب نمبر ۱۲۹ مورخه ۱۹۳۳ جلالتاب شمار تصدیق بنمایم که در آن جناب عالی بدو ستاد اطلاعات داده اید که موافقتی که بنمایند صد اقامت جیب اند خان طرزی و آقای کپتان دبلیو آر بی نمایندگی حکومت علیحضرت پادشاه سلطنت متحده بریطانیای عظمی و آیرلند شمالی و حکومت هندوستان بواسطه امضای نقشه که سر صد اقامتستان و هندوستان را در نوای و دو کلان توضیح میکند و در اجولائی ۱۹۳۲ امضا شده است از طرف حکومت علیحضرت در سلطنت متحده بریطانیای عظمی و حکومت هندوستان تصویب شده است و بنابر آن از طرف حکومت علیحضرت در سلطنت متحده بریطانیای عظمی و آیرلند شمالی و حکومت هندوستان خط سرحدیکه از طرف نمایندگان مذکور تعیین شده و طوریکه در سواد نقشه اصلی تفصیلات منضمه پلار که با مکتوب جلالتاب شما منسلک است توضیح یافته تصدیق گردیده است .

۲ : در فقره ۲ گاشته شده است که حکومت علیحضرت در سلطنت متحده بریطانیای عظمی و حکومت هندوستان تجاوز اضافی که از طرف کپتان دبلیو آر بی در مکتوب تاریخ ۱۰ جولائی ۱۹۳۲ بنام عالیقدر صد اقامت جیب طرزی پیشنهاد شده است نیز قبول و تصدیق نموده اند و آن تجاوز نیز حسب ذیل است :

الف : مردم دو کلان را اجازه داده خواهد شد که آبیکی برای بیاری زمینهای خودشان در دو کلان لازم داشته باشند از خورار نوای از بالای سرحد معینه بگیرند .

ب : مردم ار نوای را اجازه داده خواهد شد که چوبهایی ضروریات محلی لازم داشته باشند و حصه خورار نوای که سرحد بین المللی را تعیین میکند بواسطه آب دریا برده بتوانند .

۳ : نسبت به فقره الف مذکوره بالا البته فهمیده میشود که هیچ جوی آب جدید بالاتر از سرحد معینه ساخته نخواهد شد تا از ماسورین محلی برطانوی اجازه حاصل نشود .

۱۲۰ مطابق بدایاتیکه از طرف حکومت متبوعه ام حاصل نموده ام در جواب مکتوب فوق الذکر شما احتراماً به



نمبر

مورخه

دولت خاجیه

استحضار میرسانم که حکومت پادشاهی افغانستان در سلطنتِ علمحضرتِ اقدس محمد ظاهر شاه خط سرحدیر که از طرف نمایندگان فوق الذکر تعیین شده است و بطوریکه در سواد نقشه اصلی و تفصیلات منفه پلاکار که با مکتوب بدامسک است تصدیق مینماید و نیز تجاویز اضافی تذکره فوق را قبول مینماید. بنابراین حکومتِ علمحضرتِ اقدس محمد ظاهر شاه موافقت مینماید که مکتوب بدو مکتوب جلالتما به شما از تاریخ امروز فیابین حکومتِ شاهنشاهی افغانستان از یکطرف و حکومتِ علمحضرت در سلطنتِ متحده بریطانیای عظمی و حکومتِ هندوستان از دیگر طرف موافقه قطعی شناخته خواهد شد. در غایت احترامات فایده ام را تجدید میکنم. محض سمد در زیر خواهم

عالیقدر جلالتماب سرپرچود یکاینگی وزیر مختار دولت بهیبه بریطانیایا.
بدر بارشاهی کابل